THE

SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE

Extraordinary.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1768. [No. 1730.]

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, the 19th Day of NOVEMBER, 1768.

ORDERED,

THAT His Excellency's ſpeech to His Majeſty's council and this houſe, with the addreſs of this houſe to His Excellency, and His Excellency's anſwer thereto; and alſo the letter from the honourable Thomas Cuſhing, *Eſq; ſpeaker of the late houſe of repreſentatives of the province of* Maſſachuſetts Bay; *and the letter from the honourable* Peyton Randolph, *Eſq; ſpeaker of the houſe of burgeſſes of the province of* Virginia, *addreſſed to the ſpeaker of the late houſe of aſſembly of this province, and laid by him before this houſe; with the reſolutions of this houſe thereupon, and all other matters relating thereto, be printed, and made public.* By order of the houſe,

THOMAS FARR, jun. Clerk.

THURSDAY, the 17th Day of *November*, 1768.

SPEECH of His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, captain-general, governor, and commander in chief, of the province of South Carolina, to His Majeſty's council and the commons houſe of aſſembly of the ſaid province, *viz.*

Honourable Gentlemen,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,

I HAVE it in command to acquaint you, that, the plan upon which *Indian* affairs have hitherto been conducted, being found in ſome things defective, for want of the concurrence of the Legiſlative Bodies in the colonies, his Majeſty, out of his gracious condeſcention, is pleaſed to commit the future regulations of thoſe important objects, to the care of his colonies: In conſequence of this, I make no doubt, but you will, without delay, conſider of the framing ſuch laws as may be moſt conducive to ſuch purpoſes; at which time, you will naturally too conſider, upon what eſtabliſhment Fort *Prince George* and Fort *Charlotte* are to remain. Of this, and all other indulgences that this province has experienced, I hope ſhe will be ever mindful, and, as ſhe excells her ſiſter colonies, in opulence and trade, ſhe may be to them a pattern of loyalty and duty to their King, and gratitude to their mother-country. To promote this, I truſt, *Gentlemen*, you will exert yourſelves; and particularly to diſcountenance, and treat with the contempt it deſerves, any letter or paper that may appear to have the ſmalleſt tendency to ſedition, or, by promoting an unwarrantable combination, to inflame the minds of the people, to oppoſe the authority of parliament, or the government of our gracious Sovereign.

I ſhall now only recommend to your attention, the falling upon ſome method, to relieve the diſtreſſes of your fellow ſubjects in the remote parts of this province, and at the ſame time to diſcourage, and, if poſſible, entirely to prevent, for the future, ſuch illegal inſurrections as have for ſome months paſt appeared in thoſe parts. In every conſtitutional meaſure, to promote theſe purpoſes, I ſhall chearfully concur, and will ſtrenuouſly exert myſelf. C. G. MONTAGU.

Nov. 17th, 1768.

RESOLVED,

That an humble addreſs be preſented to the Governor, to return his Excellency the thanks of this houſe, for his ſpeech, delivered at the opening of this firſt ſeſſion of the preſent general aſſembly.

And it is referred to a committee, of the following gentlemen, to draw up an addreſs upon the ſaid reſolution, viz. Mr. *Parſons*, Capt. *Gadſden*, Col. *Laurens*, Mr. *Pinckney*, Mr. *Rutledge*, Mr. *Lloyd*, Mr. *Benjamin Elliott*, Mr. *Lynch*, and Mr. *Dart*.

FRIDAY, the 18th Day of *November*, 1768.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the houſe, that ſome time after the laſt adjournment of the late houſe of aſſembly, he received two letters, one from the honourable *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; ſpeaker of the late houſe of repreſentatives of the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, and the other from the honourable *Peyton Randolph*, Eſq; ſpeaker of the houſe of burgeſſes of the province of *Virginia*; and Mr. Speaker, by the deſire of the houſe, read the ſame: which are in the words following, *viz.*

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Feb. 11, 1768.

SIR,

THE houſe of repreſentatives of this province, have taken into their ſerious conſideration, the great difficulties that muſt accrue to themſelves and their conſtituents, by the operation of the ſeveral acts of parliament impoſing duties and taxes on the American colonies.

As it is a ſubject in which every colony is deeply intereſted, they have no reaſon to doubt but your aſſembly is duly impreſſed with its importance; and that ſuch conſtitutional meaſures will be come into as are proper. It ſeems to be neceſſary, that all poſſible care ſhould be taken that the repreſentations of the ſeveral aſſemblies, upon ſo delicate a point, ſhould harmonize with each other: The houſe therefore hope, that this letter will be candidly conſidered, in no other light than as expreſſing a diſpoſition freely to communicate their mind to a ſiſter colony, upon a common concern, in the ſame manner as they would be glad to receive the ſentiments of your or any other houſe of aſſembly on the continent.

This houſe have humbly repreſented to the miniſtry their own ſentiments: That his Majeſty's high court of parliament is the ſupreme legiſlative power over the whole empire: that in all free ſtates the conſtitution is fixed; and as the ſupreme legiſlative derives its power and authority from the conſtitution, it cannot overleap the bounds of it, without deſtroying its own foundation: that the conſtitution aſcertains and limits both ſovereignty and allegiance; and therefore his Majeſty's American ſubjects, who acknowledge themſelves bound by the ties of allegiance, have an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of the fundamental rules of the Britiſh conſtitution: that it is an eſſential unalterable right in nature, ingrafted into the Britiſh conſtitution, as a fundamental law, ever held ſacred and irrevocable by the ſubjects within the realm, that what a man hath honeſtly acquired, is abſolutely is own, which he may freely give, but cannot be taken from him without his conſent: that the American ſubjects may therefore, excluſive of any conſideration of charter rights, with a decent firmneſs, adapted to the character of freemen and ſubjects, aſſert this natural conſtitutional right.

It is moreover their humble opinion, which they expreſs with the greateſt deference to the wiſdom of parliament: That the acts made there, impoſing duties on the people of this province, with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, are infringements of their natural and conſtitutional rights, becauſe as they are not repreſented in the Britiſh parliament, his Majeſty's commons in Britain, by thoſe acts, grant their property without their conſent.

This houſe further are of opinion, that their conſtituents, conſidering their local circumſtances, cannot, by any poſſibility, be repreſented in the parliament; and that it will for ever impracticable that they ſhould equally be repreſented there, and conſequently not at all; being ſeperated by an ocean of a thouſand leagues: that his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors, for this reaſon, were graciouſly pleaſed to form a ſubordinate legiſlative here, that their ſubjects might enjoy the unalienable right of repreſentation. And that conſidering the utter impracticability of their being fully and equally repreſented in parliament, and the great expence that muſt unavoidably attend even a partial repreſentation there, this houſe think, that a taxation of their conſtituents, even without their conſent, grievous as it is, would be preferable to any repreſentation that could be admitted for them there.

Upon theſe principles, and alſo conſidering that were the right in the parliament ever ſo clear, yet, for obvious reaſons, it would be beyond the rules of equity, that their conſtituents ſhould be taxed on the manufactures of Great-Britain here, in addition to the duties they pay for them in England, and other advantages ariſing to Great-Britain from the acts of trade; this houſe have preferred a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and made ſuch repreſentations of his Majeſty's miniſters, as they apprehended, would tend to obtain redreſs.

They have alſo ſubmitted it to conſideration, whether any people can be ſaid to enjoy any degree of freedom, if the crown, in addition to its undoubted authority of conſtituting a governor, ſhould alſo appoint him ſuch a ſtipend as it ſhall think proper, without the conſent of the people, and at their expence: And whether, while the judges of the land, and other civil officers, hold not their commiſſions during good behaviour, their having ſalaries appointed for them by the crown, independent of the people, hath not a tendency to ſubvert the principles of equity, and endanger the happineſs and ſecurity of the ſubject.

In addition to theſe meaſures, the houſe have wrote a letter to their Agent Mr. de Berdt, the ſentiments of which he is directed to lay before the miniſtry; wherein they take notice of the late act for preventing mutiny and deſertion, which requires the governor and council to provide enumerated articles for the King's marching troops, and the people to pay the expence: And alſo of the commiſſion of the gentlemen appointed commiſſioners of the cuſtoms to reſide in America, which authorizes them to make as many appointments as they think fit, and to pay the appointees what ſums they pleaſe, for whoſe miſ-conduct they are not accountable. From whence it may happen, that officers of the crown may be multiplied to ſuch a degree, as to become dangerous to the liberty of the people, by virtue of a commiſſion which doth not appear, to this houſe, to derive any ſuch advantages to trade, as many have been led to expect.

Theſe are the ſentiments and proceedings of this houſe; and as they have too much reaſon to believe, that the enemies of the colonies have repreſented them to his Majeſty's miniſters and the parliament, as factious, diſloyal, and having a diſpoſition to make themſelves independent of the mother country, they have taken occaſion, in the moſt humble terms, to aſſure his Majeſty and his miniſters, that with regard to the people of this province, and as they doubt not of all the colonies, the charge is unjuſt.

The houſe is fully ſatisfied, that your aſſembly is too generous and enlarged in ſentiment, to believe, that this letter proceeds from an ambition of taking the lead, or dictating to the other aſſemblies: they freely ſubmit their opinion to the judgment of others, and ſhall take it kind in your houſe, to point out to them any thing further which may be thought neceſſary.

This houſe cannot conclude, without expreſſing their firm confidence in the King, our common head and father, that the united and dutiful ſupplications of his diſtreſſed American ſubjects, will meet with his royal and favourable acceptance.

In the name, and by order of the houſe of repreſentatives,

I am, Sir, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

THOMAS CUSHING, Speaker.

Virginia, May 9, 1768.

SIR,

THE Houſe of burgeſſes of this colony, having very attentively conſidered ſeveral late acts of the Britiſh parliament, and being of opinion, that they manifeſtly tend to deprive the inhabitants of the colonies of their eſſential rights and privileges, have thought it their duty, as repreſentatives of a free people, to take every regular ſtep, to aſſert that conſtitutional liberty, on the diſtruction of which theſe laws ſeem to be erected.

They have therefore thought proper to expreſs, that they are ſenſible of the happineſs and ſecurity

they derive from their connexions with, and dependance on Great-Britain, and are under the greateſt concern, that any unlucky incident ſhould interrupt that ſalutary harmony, which they wiſh ever to ſubſiſt. They lament, that the remoteneſs of their ſituation often expoſes them to ſuch miſrepreſentations, as are apt to involve them in cenſures of diſloyalty to their Sovereign, and the want of a proper reſpect to the Britiſh parliament; whereas they have indulged themſelves in the agreeable perſuaſion, that they ought to be conſidered as inferior to none of their fellow ſubjects, in loyalty and affection.

That they do not affect an independance of their parent kingdom, the proſperity of which they are bound, to the utmoſt of their abilities, to promote, but chearfully acquieſce in the authority of parliament, to make laws for preſerving a neceſſary dependance, and for regulating the trade of the colonies. Yet they cannot conceive, and humbly inſiſt, it is not eſſential to ſupport a proper relation between a mother country and colonies tranſplanted from her, that ſhe ſhould have a right to raiſe money from them without their conſent; and preſume, they do not aſpire to more than the natural rights of Britiſh ſubjects, when they aſſert, that no power on earth has a right to impoſe taxes on the people, or to take the ſmalleſt portion of their property, without their conſent, given by their repreſentatives in parliament. This has ever been conſidered as the chief pillar of the conſtitution; without this ſupport no man can be ſaid to have the leaſt ſhadow of liberty, ſince they can have no property in that, which another can by right take from them when he pleaſes, without their conſent.

That their anceſtors brought over with them entire, and tranſmitted to their deſcendants, the natural and conſtitutional rights they had enjoyed in their native country; and the firſt principles of the Britiſh conſtitution were duly engrafted into the conſtitution of the colonies. Hence a legiſlative authority, ever eſſential in all free ſtates, was derived, and aſſimilated as nearly as might be to that in England; the executive power, and the right of aſſenting or diſſenting to all laws reſerved to the crown, and the privilege of chooſing their own repreſentatives continued to the people, and confirmed to them by repeated and expreſs ſtipulations. The government thus eſtabliſhed, they enjoyed the fruits of their own labour with a ſerenity which liberty only can impart. Upon preſſing occaſions they applied to his Majeſty for relief, and gratefully acknowledge they have frequently received it from their mother country. Whenever their aſſiſtance was neceſſary, requiſitions have conſtantly been made from the crown to the repreſentatives of the people, who have complied with them to the utmoſt extent of their abilities. The ample proviſion made for the ſupport of the civil government, in the reign of King Charles the ſecond, and at his requeſt, and the large ſupplies voted during the laſt war, upon requiſitions from his Majeſty and his royal grandfather, afford early and late inſtances of the diſpoſitions of the aſſemblies of this colony, and are ſufficient proofs that the parliament of Great-Britain did not, till lately, aſſume a power of impoſing taxes on the people, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.

To ſay that the commons of Great-Britain have a right to impoſe internal taxes on the inhabitants of this continent, who are not, and cannot be, repreſented, is in effect to bid them prepare for a ſtate of ſlavery. What muſt be their ſituation, ſhould ſuch a right be eſtabliſhed? The colonies have no conſtitutional check on their liberality in giving away their money, cannot have an opportunity of explaining their grievances, or pointing out the eaſieſt method of taxation, for their doom will generally be determined, before they are acquainted that the ſubject has been agitated in parliament, and the commons bear no proportion of the taxes they lay upon them. The notion of a virtual repreſentation, which would render all our rights merely ideal, has been ſo often, and ſo clearly refuted, that nothing need be ſaid on that head.

The oppreſſive ſtamp-act, confeſſedly impoſed internal taxes, and the late acts of parliament, giving and granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies, plainly tend to the ſame point. Duties have been impoſed to reſtrain the commerce of one part of the empire that was likely to prove injurious to another, and by this means the welfare of the whole promoted; but duties impoſed on ſuch of the Britiſh exports as are neceſſaries of life, to be paid by the coloniſts on importation, without any view to the intereſt of commerce, but merely to raiſe a revenue, or, in other words, to compel the coloniſts to part with their money againſt their inclinations, they conceive to be a tax internal to all intents and purpoſes. And can it be thought juſt or reaſonable, reſtricted as they are in their trade, confined as they are to their exports, obliged to purchaſe theſe very neceſſaries at the Britiſh market, that they ſhould now be told, they ſhall not have them without paying a duty for them?

The act ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New-York, they conſider as ſtill more alarming to the colonies, though it has that ſingle province in view. If the parliament can compel them to furniſh a ſingle article to the troops ſent over, they may, by the ſame rule, oblige them to furniſh cloaths, arms, and every other neceſſary, even the pay of the officers and ſoldiers; a doctrine replete with every miſchief, and utterly ſubverſive of all that is dear and valuable: For what advantage can the people of the colonies derive from their right of chooſing their own repreſentatives, if thoſe repreſentatives when choſen, not permitted to exerciſe their own judgments, were under a neceſſity (on pain of being deprived of their legiſlative authority) of enforcing the mandates of a Britiſh parliament.

This, Sir, is a ſketch of their ſentiments, as they are expreſſed in a petition to his Majeſty, a memorial to the right honourable the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, and in a remonſtrance to the knights, citizens and burgeſſes of Great-Britain in parliament aſſembled. In all theſe proceedings, the council of this colony have concurred, and have directed their agent, James Abercrombie, Eſq; to join Edward Montagu, Eſq; the agent for this colony, in applying for redreſs of the grievances they ſo juſtly complain of. Copies were delivered to the Preſident, who is deſired to tranſmit them to the ſecretary of ſtate appointed by his Majeſty to manage the affairs of North-America, and Mr. Montagu is enjoined to conſult the agents of the other colonies, and to co-operate with them, in every meaſure that ſhall be thought neceſſary on this delicate point.

This houſe hopes they have expreſſed themſelves, on this occaſion, with a firmneſs that becomes freemen pleading for fundamental rights, & with a decency that will exempt them from any imputation of faction or diſloyalty. They have made known their proceedings on this ſubject, with a view that the repreſentatives of your province, being acquainted with them, may go hand in hand in their oppoſition to meaſures, which they think have an immediate tendency to enſlave them; and are perſuaded, that the candour of your reſpectable houſe will conſider it no other light: They are not without hopes that, by a hearty union of the colonies, the conſtitution may be again eſtabliſhed on its genuine principles; an end equally to be deſired both by the mother country and her colonies.

In the name, and by order of the houſe of burgeſſes,

I am, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Speaker.

Mr. Speaker alſo acquainted the houſe, that he had written anſwers to the two reſpective letters. A copy of that to the honourable *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; he read to the houſe, and is in the words following, *viz.*

To the Honourable THOMAS CUSHING, *Eſq; Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Charles-Town, So. Carolina, July 10, 1768.

SIR,

YOUR letter, directed to the ſpeaker of the honourable houſe of repreſentatives of the province of South-Carolina, dated the 11th of February laſt, is juſt now come to my hands.

The commons houſe of aſſembly of this Province, ever attentive to the rights and privileges of themſelves and their conſtituents in particular, and the liberties of *America* in general, before their laſt adjournment, "ORDERED the committee of correſpondence, to write to the agent in *Great Britain*, and inſtruct him to join with the agents of the other provinces in *America*, in obtaining a repeal of the ſeveral acts of parliament, which have lately been paſſed, laying duties in *America*, and to endeavour to prevent the clauſe for billetting ſoldiers in *America*, from being inſerted in the next mutiny-act which ſhall be paſſed: and they do further inſtruct the agent, to join the agents of the other provinces, in all matters where the general intereſt of *North-America* is concerned." In conſequence of this order, I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the committee of correſpondence have, by letter of the 15th of April laſt, given ample inſtructions to Mr. GARTH, the agent, on theſe important points.

The houſe adjourned on the 12th of April laſt, and have been ſince prorogued; and as the time of their exiſtence by law, will expire on the 18th of September next, I think, that they will not meet again, but that they will be ſpeedily diſſolved, and writs be immediately iſſued for the election of a new aſſembly: for which reaſon, I am afraid, I ſhall not have an opportunity of laying your letter before the preſent houſe; but this, I hope, will not be attended with any inconvenience, as the ſteps are already taken, which you have ſo fully and warmly recommended.

Perſuaded that, notwithſtanding the invidious light in which his Majeſty's faithful colonies have been miſrepreſented to their mother-country, the time will ſoon come, when they will have a fair and candid hearing, the conſequence of which muſt be a relief from all their grievances.

I am, with great reſpect, Sir,

Your obliged and obedient ſervant

P. MANIGAULT,

Speaker of the commons houſe of aſſembly of the province of South-Carolina.

ORDERED,

That the letter from the honourable *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; and the letter from the honourable *Peyton Randolph*, Eſq; to the ſpeaker of the late houſe of aſſembly of this province, be referred to a committee of the following gentlemen, viz. Mr. *Parſons*, Capt. *Gadſden*, Col. *Laurens*, Mr. *Pinckney*, Mr. *Rutledge*, Mr. *Lloyd*, Mr. *Benjamin Elliott*, Mr. *Lynch*, and Mr. *Dart*.

SATURDAY, the 19th Day of *November*, 1768.

Mr. Parſons reported, from the committee appointed to draw up an addreſs, to be preſented to the Governor, in anſwer to his Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of this firſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly: and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the table, where the ſame was read, and is as follows, viz.

To his Excellency the [illegible]
CHARLE[illegible]
ſain[illegible]
Chief
South C[illegible]

The humble [illegible]
of Aſſe[illegible]

May it pleaſe [illegible]

WE his Ma[illegible]tiful and loyal ſubjects, [illegible]repreſentatives of the inhabitants of South-Carolina, met in aſſembly, beg leave, with the greateſt cordiality, to congratulate your Excellency, on your ſafe return to this province; and to thank your Excellency, for your ſpeech delivered to us at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

We aſſure your Excellency, that this houſe is truly ſenſible of, and grateful for, every inſtance of his Majeſty's indulgence to the province; and that we will upon every occaſion, exert ourſelves, to the utmoſt of our abilities, to demonſtrate that loyalty, zeal and affection for his Majeſty's perſon, family and government, which we glory in ſaying fills the breaſt of every American ſubject.

As his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to commit the future regulations of Indian affairs to the care of his colonies, your Excellency may depend we will, at all times, be ready to do our part, and to concur with the other colonies, in framing ſuch laws as may be thought moſt effectual for that purpoſe.

We are at a loſs what to anſwer your Excellency, as to the eſtabliſhment on which Fort Prince George and Fort Charlotte are to remain. We apprehend, that the government and defence of theſe, and all other forts, belong immediately to the crown; and knowing that there are at preſent a very large number of his Majeſty's troops kept on foot in America, for the expreſs purpoſe of protecting the inhabitants, and for garriſons to the forts in the frontiers of the provinces, we cannot doubt the two forts in queſtion will ſoon be put on their former footing; but ſhould his Majeſty be pleaſed to ſignify his royal pleaſure, that the provinces ſhould hereafter garriſon his forts, as well as ſupport the reſpective charges of their own government, we aſſure your Excellency, that this houſe will be moſt ready and willing to pay that attention and reſpect to the royal requition, which, they are bold to ſay, the aſſembly of Carolina has done upon every occaſion.

We aſſure your Excellency, that no paper or letter, appearing to have the ſmalleſt tendency to ſedition, to promote an unwarrantable combination, or to inflame the minds of the people, to oppoſe the juſt authority of parliament, or the government of our gracious Sovereign, has ever been laid before us, and ſhould any ſuch appear, we ſhall immediately treat it with the contempt it deſerves.

Your Excellency may depend on our doing every thing in our power, to relieve the diſtreſſes of our fellow ſubjects, in the remote parts of this province, and thereby prevent future inſurrections; not doubting of your Excellency's chearful concurrence in every conſtitutional meaſure that may be thought neceſſary to anſwer thoſe good purpoſes: though, at the ſame time, the houſe cannot but lament, the very little power that is left, by miniſterial inſtructions, in the legiſlature of this province, to remedy the capital grievances which theſe people labour under; particularly, want of courts of juſtice amongſt them, want of an equal repreſentation in aſſembly, and the exceſſive fees of office, and charges of the law.

RESOLVED,

That the ſaid addreſs be taken into conſideration immediately. And the ſame, being read paragraph by paragraph, was agreed to by the houſe.

ORDERED,

That the ſaid addreſs be engroſſed. Which being engroſſed accordingly,

ORDERED,

That Mr. Speaker do ſign the ſaid engroſſed addreſs.

ORDERED,

That Mr. Huger and Skirving do wait on the Governor, and acquaint his Excellency, that this houſe has an addreſs to preſent to his Excellency; and deſire to know, when he will be pleaſed to receive the houſe, to preſent their addreſs.

Mr. [illegible]ons reported, from the committee appoi[illegible]deration the two letter[illegible]homas *Cuſhi*[illegible]

[illegible] presentatives of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, and the [illegible]ker from the honourable *Peyton Randolph*, Eſq; ſpeaker of the houſe of burgeſſes of the province of *Virginia*, addreſſed to the ſpeaker of the late houſe of aſſembly of this province. And he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the table, where the ſame was read, and is as follows, viz.

The committee to whom the letter from the honourable Thomas Cuſhing, *Eſq; ſpeaker of the late houſe of aſſembly of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *and the letter from the honourable* Peyton Randolph, *Eſq; ſpeaker of the houſe of burgeſſes of* Virginia, *addreſſed to the ſpeaker of the late houſe of aſſembly of this province, and laid by him before the houſe yeſterday, were referred, REPORT,*

THAT they have conſidered the ſaid letters, and have unanimouſly *come to the following reſolutions thereupon, which they recommend to the houſe.*

RESOLVED, *That the ſaid letters are replete with duty and loyalty to His Majeſty, reſpect for the parliament of Great-Britain, ſincere affection for our mother-country, tender care for the preſervation of the rights of all His Majeſty's ſubjects, and* founded upon undeniable conſtitutional principles.

RESOLVED, *That an humble, dutiful, and loyal addreſs, from this houſe, to His Moſt Sacred Majeſty, be forthwith prepared, and ſent to the agent, to be preſented to the King, humbly imploring his Royal protection, and interpoſition with the parliament, to relieve his* American *ſubjects, from the grievances they labour under, in conſequence of the late acts paſſed for raiſing a revenue in* America.

RESOLVED, *That the ſpeaker be directed to write letters* immediately, *to the ſpeakers of the ſaid houſes, incloſing them copies of theſe reſolutions; and to acquaint them, of the entire approbation of this houſe, of the meaſures taken by their houſes, to obtain redreſs of the grievances mentioned in the ſaid letters; and to thank them, for communicating to their fellow ſubjects and ſufferers in this and the other provinces, the proceedings of their houſes upon theſe important points.*

RESOLVED,

That the ſaid report be taken into conſideration immediately. And the ſaid report, being read paragraph by paragraph, was UNANIMOUSLY AGREED TO, by the houſe.

ORDERED,

That the committee of correſpondence do write to the agent in *Great Britain*, and inſtruct him to join with the agents of the other provinces in *America*, in obtaining a repeal of the ſeveral acts of parliament, which have lately been paſſed, laying duties in *America*; and that he do endeavour to prevent the clauſe *for billetting ſoldiers in America*, from being inſerted in the next mutiny act that is paſſed: And, that they do further inſtruct the agent, to join the agents of the other provinces, in all matters where the general intereſt of *North-America* is concerned.

ORDERED,

That a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed, to prepare an humble, dutiful and loyal addreſs from this houſe, to his moſt ſacred Majeſty, to be ſent to the agent, to be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly imploring his royal protection, and interpoſition with the parliament, to relieve his *American* ſubjects, from the grievances they labour under, in conſequence of the late acts paſſed for raiſing a revenue in *American*, viz. Capt. *Gadſden*, Mr. *Lynch*, and Mr. *Rutledge*.

Mr. Huger reported, that Mr. Skirving and himſelf, had waited on the Governor, (purſuant to order) and delivered the meſſage they had in charge: and that his Excellency was pleaſed to ſay, he would receive the houſe, with their addreſs, at one of the clock this day, at his own houſe.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the houſe, went to attend his Excellency at his own houſe.

And being returned, Mr. Speaker reported, that the houſe had attended the Governor at his own houſe, with their addreſs, where he (Mr. Speaker) had preſented their addreſs to his Excellency: to which he was pleaſed to make the following anſwer, viz.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

I RETURN you thanks for your addreſs, and for your congratulations on my return to this province.

I think it my duty to acquaint you now, that his Majeſty conſiders the circular letter from the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, bearing date February 11, 1768, *as a meaſure of the moſt factious tendency, calculated to inflame the minds of his good ſubjects in America, to promote an unwarrantable combination, and to encourage an open oppoſition to, and denial of, the authority of parliament. In this view, I hope, it may appear to you, and that, by paying no regard or attention to it, you may avoid any diſagreeable conſequences that may attend the contrary.* C. G. MONTAGU.

Nov. 19th, 1768.

ORDERED,

That his Excellency's anſwer to the addreſs of this houſe, of this day, be referred to the committee that was appointed to draw up an addreſs to his Excellency, in anſwer to his ſpeech, delivered to his Majeſty's council and this houſe, the 17th inſtant.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, *Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's ſaid Province, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

A Proclamation,

WHEREAS I think it expedient for his Majeſty's ſervice, that the preſent General Aſſembly ſhould be diſſolved, I do hereby diſſolve the ſame accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Charles-Town, this 19th Day of November, 1768, and in the Ninth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

C. G. MONTAGU.

By his Excellency's Command,
GEORGE MURRAY, pro Secr.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CHARLES-TOWN, *November* 24.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, *Captain General, and Governor in Chief in and over his Majeſty's province of South Carolina, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

The humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the council of this province, met in general aſſembly, return our thanks to your Excellency, for your ſpeech delivered yeſterday to both houſes of aſſembly.

We beg leave to acknowledge his Majeſty's paternal care and attention to the true intereſt of all his ſubjects: and as he has graciouſly condeſcended to commit the future regulations of Indian affairs to the ſeveral legiſlatures in the colonies, we will endeavour to promote the paſſing ſuch laws as may moſt effectually ſecure to us the affections of thoſe people.

Attached by the double tie of duty and affection, warned by the moſt ſenſible experience of many royal indulgences and princely marks of favour, beſtowed on this province; and actuated by the true ſpirit of love to our mother country, whoſe intereſts are ſo cloſely connected with our own, we ſhall make it the conſtant object of our endeavours, to ſupport the honour of the crown, and the rights of the people; and with theſe views, we ſhall diſcountenance all ſeditious and inflammatory papers; and by ſuitable regulations, endeavour to prevent all illegal and unconſtitutional attempts to diſturb the peace and good order of the province.

It is with the greateſt concern, that we reflect upon the diſtreſſes of our fellow ſubjects in the remote parts of the province; and your Excellency may rely on our utmoſt attention to ſuch beneficial laws and regulations as may beſt conduce to their relief, and to the happineſs of a province, whoſe welfare it is our intereſt and duty, and we are fully convinced will be, at all times, your Excellency's inclination, moſt effectually to promote.

By Order of the Houſe,
OTHNIEL BEALE.

In the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, the 18th day of Nov. 1768.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my thanks for your addreſs. The ſentiments of loyalty and gratitude which it contains, cannot fail to make it very acceptable to me.

Nov. 19th, 1768. C. G. MONTAGU.

On monday the 31ſt of October laſt died, at Mr. Gideon Galphin's at Silver-Bluff (univerſally eſteemed and lamented, on account of the many good qualities he poſſeſſed) Mr. FRANCIS MACARTAN, *of Augusta.*

Tueſday the price of RICE fell to 60*s.* and is now ſells current at that price.

In our laſt we mentioned a ſhip loſing her main-maſt in the ſqual of Saturday off this Bar: This has proved a miſtake: We have ſince diſcovered her to be, the York, John Randall maſter, from Jamaica, laden with ſugars and rum bound for London, and that ſhe had loſt that maſt in the gale felt here on the 18th of October laſt, being then in Lat. 30. Long. 76, when ſhe alſo had her lee ſtanchions, quarter-boards and every thing moveable carried off the deck except her boat, her cargo ſhifted, the veſſel laid on her beam ends, and her hows ſo ſtrained that, with both pumps, it was not poſſible to keep her free: In this condition, Capt. Randall bore away for Bermuda, 'till the wind ſhifted, when he altered his courſe for this port, and arrived off the Bar laſt Saturday morning; but the ſqual that then happened forced him to ſea again, and ſo encreaſed the leak, that the ſhip could hardly be kept above water, ſo that, for the preſervation of the people's lives, he was obliged to run her aſhore laſt Monday morning at Spencer's Inlet, where the veſſel is loſt, but part of her cargo of rum may be ſaved.

Tueſday laſt Mr. James Chriſtie, of Stono, was married to Miſs Hephzibah Roſe, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Roſe.

☞ The Friends to this Paper having adviſed an Alteration in the Day of its Publication; it is accordingly altered, from Monday to THURSDAY: And, that the accuſtomed Delays may in future be avoided, it is requeſted, that all *Advertiſements* and *other Matters* intended to be inſerted therein, be delivered to the Printer before WEDNESDAY NOON.—*Letters of Intelligence, ſpeculative Pieces tending to promote the Public Good, &c. will be always thankfully received.*

BOSTON, October 17.

LAST Saturday evening came to town from New-York, his Excellency General Gage, accompanied by Colonels Robinſon and Maitland, Majors Small and Sheriff, and Captains Kemble, Matherine and Gamble. The General was received by the troops under arms, in the Common, and as he paſſed the train, they ſaluted him with ſeventeen guns.

The New-York Gazette, of Monday the tenth inſtant, contains a proclamation of the Governor, Sir Henry Moore, offering a reward of fifty pounds New-York currency, "For diſcovering the author or authors of ſundry papers lately publiſhed, and fixed up in divers parts of the city, of a ſeditious tendency, calculated to obſtruct, oppoſe and impede his Majeſty's ſervice, and containing menaces and threats of inevitable deſtruction to ſuch owners and maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, as ſhall engage or charter any veſſels on the ſervice of his Majeſty."

A proclamation publiſhed on Thurſday laſt ſays, "Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple had contracted for the building of a guard-houſe near the fortification, in the town of Boſton, in order to prevent the deſertion of the troops under his command, the frame of which building was, by ſome evil-minded perſons, on the ninth inſtant, cut to pieces, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, to the detriment of his Majeſty's ſervice."

We hear the Honourable board of commiſſioners have appointed John Nutting, Eſq; of Salem, to be collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms for that port.

October 24. By a veſſel from Halifax, we hear that the Indians have lately killed ſeveral people in the ſettlements at the back of Louiſbourg.

An expreſs arrived laſt Saturday evening from New-York, with diſpatches for General Gage, brought there by the Auguſt Packet from Falmouth, which arrived after the poſt came from thence.

Tueſday laſt ſailed from hence, his Majeſty's ſhip Launceſton of 40 guns, the Martin ſloop, of 14 guns, and the St. Lawrence armed ſcooner, for Halifax.

And this morning the Romney of 50 guns, ſailed for the ſame place, it is ſaid, to bring up Commodore Hood and family.

Remain in this harbour, his Majeſty's ſhips Mermaid, Glaſgow, Beaver, Bonetta, Senegal, and Hope ſcooner.

It is confidently reported, that the board of commiſſioners, hearing of the tame diſpoſition of the Philadelphians, have wrote to the preſent miniſtry, deſiring they may be ſtationed in that very pacific ſpot.

It has been reported that the head-quarters for the army, is to be in this town.

TO BE SOLD,

A good COASTING SCOONER

ABOUT 120 barrels burthen, draws ſix feet and an half water when loaded. Her ſails only twelve months old, her rigging and cables in good order. Merchantable Rice, or good Bills of Exchange, will be taken in payment. Enquire of JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

New Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD, by public Outcry,
At Mr. Thomas Nightingale's, near Charles-Town,
on Tuesday the 13th day of December next
UPWARDS OF FORTY
VALUABLE SLAVES;

AMONG whom are, a carpenter and blacksmith, coopers, sawyers and squarers, house wenches, a number of handy boys and girls, &c. belonging to *Mr. James Keith*, of St. John's parish, Berkley county, who has sold his plantation formerly advertised, and is about to depart the province.

Two years credit will be given, paying the interest yearly, with approved security.

ROBERT WELLS.

TO BE SOLD,
By SIMON TUFTS,

SHIP BREAD, and a few Quintals of Codfish. Mountain Wine, and Arack, by the Dozen, exceeding good Currant Jelly, by the Pound, also Sperma-Ceti Oil, by the Gallon.

*** A young NEGRO MAN to be lett, who has been used to wait on a gentleman and tend his horse.

DENNIS EGAN, who lately kept the Inn at the Sign of the Peacock, up the Path opposite to the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Esq; doth hereby warn and forbid all persons whosoever, against crediting any person in his name or on his account, without express directions from himself, in person. *Nov.* 21st, 1768.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Charles-Town, the 20th instant, a dapple grey GELDING, about 14 hands high, and 16 years old, trots, and has been used as a draft horse, which has marked his breast with the collar, branded BF on one of his shoulders. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to the person that delivers him in Charles-Town, to RICHARD C. ASH.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER brings before me, a strayed bay MARE, with a star and blaze in her forehead, about 15 hands high, and seven years old, branded on the mounting shoulder YH. The owner must apply, and prove his or property before ANDREW LEITCH, J.P.
St. Paul's, Nov. 14, 1768.

Advertisements.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
Six SONATAS,
For the HARPSICHORD or ORGAN;
With an Accompanyment for a VIOLIN,
Composed by PETER VALTON,
ORGANIST of *St. Philip's*, CHARLES-TOWN.
OPERA PRIMA.

To be printed on a good Paper, and delivered to the Subscribers some time next Spring, if the Plates can be engraved and sent by that Time; each Subscriber to pay FOUR POUNDS Currency the Sett, on delivery of the Book.

Those who subscribe for SIX SETS, to have a SEVENTH gratis.

The Subscribers Names to be printed.

Those who intend to encourage this Work, are requested to send their Names to the AUTHOR, to Mr. TIMOTHY, or to Mr. WELLS, as soon as possible.

WHEREAS the co-partnership of WARING & SHEPHEARD is expired, and they are desirous of closing their affairs very shortly, they therefore request the favour of all those indebted to them to make payment, or settle to their satisfaction, by the first day of January next.

N. B. The books of the said copartnership will be kept at Messrs. RADCLIFF & SHEPHEARD's store, opposite the Lieutenant-Governor's.

FOUND on SATURDAY,
UPON Col. Beale's Wharf, a plain GOLD RING. The owner, describing it, and paying for this Advertisement, may have it again of THOMAS YOUNG.

To be Sold, Cheap.
ALL sorts of ready made ox-cart, horse-cart, and chair WHEELS. Enquire of JOHN LAMBERT, opposite Mrs. Logan, and William Moultrie, Esq; on Trott's Point.

WASTE PAPER to be sold, at the Printing-Office, in Broad-Street.

To be Sold;
The following valuable TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the estate of JAMES AKIN, *Esquire, deceased, viz.*

THREE HUNDRED acres river swamp side land, butting and bounding to the East on Waccamaw river, to the West on land of Mr. Elias Foisthue, deceased, Northeast on land of Joseph La Bruce, and to the Southwest on vacant land: It lies about three miles from George-Town, and is esteemed inferior to none in the province for rice, corn or indico.

Five Hundred acres of high land, on the South side of Waccamaw river, supposed to be nearly opposite and contiguous to the above-mentioned 300 acres of swamp, which would suit the purchaser of the said swamp for a settlement: Its butting and bounding was on all sides on vacant land at the time it was granted (1733).

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty acres, in three tracts, in Kingston-Township, on Waccamaw river, being good for rice, corn, and indico, bounding Northeast on Mr. Nesbit's land, and otherways on lands of Mr. Thomas Blyth.

Six Hundred and Forty-eight acres of swamp land in Craven County, bounding West on lands formerly of Capt. Brickington, East on Mr. Nesmith's, North on Mr. Gibbs's, South on Mr. McKicken.

One Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty acres, in Craven-County, on Sampitt-River, near George-Town, is well timbered with pine for sawing, and some planting land.

Five Hundred and Fifty acres, in St. Thomas's parish, Berkley-county, bounded on lands of the late Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson, to the North on land of the late Captain Thomas Akin, well timbered with good yellow pine; also some planting land.

One Hundred acres within Williamsburg-Township, bounding on lands formerly of said James Akin, and on all other sides on land vacant. AND,

Four Hundred and Ninety-eight acres, in Black-Mingo Swamp, butting and bounding to the South on Mr. McKnithan's land, West on Capt. Brockington's, East on Mr. Nesmith's, and North on Mr. Fusby's lands.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may inquire of Mr. JOSIAH SMITH, jun. Merchant in Charles-Town, or either of us the subscribers, in St. Thomas's parish.

GEORGE SMITH, jun.
JAMES AKIN.
THOMAS AKIN.

This is to acquaint the Public,
THAT THOMAS IVERS, WILLIAM PRICE, WILLIAM HEST, and EDMUND HEAD, have established a
ROPE-WALK,
on the north side of the town, and carry on the business of
ROPE-MAKING,
under the firm of
Thomas Ivers, & Co.

They can compleat any orders for CORDAGE in a short time, and will be much obliged to those who favour them with their custom.

Orders are received by *Thomas Ivers*, at the Rope-Walk, or by *Price*, *Hest*, and *Head*, at their store on the BAY, where a compleat ASSORTMENT of CORDAGE will be lodged for sale. t. f.

To be sold by the Subscriber,

(And may be entered on immediately)
THE pleasant inland PLANTATION, on the South side of Ashley River, whereon I lately lived, being only two miles and a quarter from a good landing on said river, and 17 from Charles-Town. It contains 300 acres of good rice, corn and indico land, with a small crop of rice, corn, peafe and potatoes upon it, (and about 100 bushels of oats, if the purchaser chooses) also a large orchard well stock'd with most kinds of fruit trees: The improvements upon it are, a good two-story brick house of 5 rooms on a floor, with a cellar, and piazzas the whole length on each side, store rooms, dairy room, and almost every other necessary building: There is also a good dam of water for making indico. Four or five years credit will be given, if desired, paying the usual interest. Whoever has a mind to purchase, may treat with me on Ashley-River. ISAAC LADSON.

ALSO,
THE SAII
PLANTATIO
CONTAINING about acres; whereon is a g dwelling house, and other ne fary buildings. Two hundred a of the above is swamp l nd, and inferior to most the parish; 105 acres whereof is ft ll uncleared, well flocked with cypress. The high land is exceeding good for corn or indico, and reserves water might be made, with little trouble.

The conditions are, a twelve month's credit, w interest and security, if required.

LEWIS MOUZON.

☞ If the above day should prove rainy, the s will be on the first fair day after.

ANDREW LORD,
HAS IMPORTED in the last vessels from LONDON *and* BRISTOL;
A compleat ASSORTMENT O
GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season, *viz.*

A GREAT Variety of low priced purple and dark ground cottons an callicoes, neat bed patterns of different colours, crow-coloured mantuas, quite free from spots, with other silks, he will sell lower than the common advertised; white, blue and green plains, purple half thicks, broad cloths of all colours and prices, German serges, exceeding good claret, Benjamin Kenton's porter in corks, bottled cyder, Cheshire and Glocester cheese, London loaf sugar, both single and double refined, teas of different sorts, &c. &c.

N. B. A quantity of black leather NEGRO SHOES, at 17 s. 6 d. a pair.

Also a quantity of CAMBLETS, proper for wenches gowns, at 6 s. 3 d. per yard.

THE subscriber intending (God willing) to depart this province with his family some time in the spring to reside in England, will dispose of his plantation at Goose-creek, consisting of 327 acres of land, one hundred of which is as good tupelaw swamp as most in the province, with reserves of water nearly sufficient to flow the whole, the rest good oak, hickory, and pine land, whereon is an exceeding good three story brick house lately put in compleat repair, with four rooms on a floor, most of which are either wainscotted or papered, with every convenient out-building necessary on a plantation.

LIKEWISE two lots of LAND in Ansonburgh near Mrs Guerard's, each containing 60 feet front on George-street, and 308 deep. Any person inclinable to treat for either, may apply to
[3m.] JOHN CHANNING.

CARNE & WILSON,
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Ship POLLY & BETSEY, *Capt.* BREWTON, *from* LONDON;
A FRESH supply of DRUGS, Chemical, Galenical and FAMILY MEDICINES, warranted genuine;—a fortment of PICKLES, Spices, Loaf sugar, brown and white Candy, Bohea, and a tub of fine hyson TEA; which will be sold reasonably at their store on the BAY.

Where also may be had, by appointment of the Patentees, all Dr. HILL's MEDICINES, to which are added, the Tincture of Spleenwort, and Golden rod, Speedman's stomach Pills, and Le Leivre's Benume-de-vie.

They have a few Prints of Mr. WILKES, elegantly finished, to dispose of.

TO BE LETT,
And entered upon immediately.
THE HOUSE wherein the subscriber now lives, at the top of Broad-street, opposite to Arthur Middleton, Esq. Enquire of ANDREW LORD, or
THOMAS ELFE.

WANTED,
AS apprentices to a merchant, one or two youths of sober, honest, and industrious characters, and of good reputable families. Enquire of the printer.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY